

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII--NO. 1103.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

186 PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN.

By EDWARD H. BRETON.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be reprinted at a rate of \$1.00 per annum, in ADVANCE.

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More Specimens of Freedom under Lincoln Rule.

In some sections of the North, at the late elections, it is stated that the ballot boxes were guarded by Lincoln's soldiers, and the Abolitionists tried to control the same at the point of the bayonet. Three steamboat loads of soldiers were sent into Delaware, under the command of Gen. Wool. The Philadelphia Enquirer says:

The ballot boxes were placed under the order of the most unscrupulous advocates of the abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, and the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

In Dover, the Capital of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting. In most of the precincts Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, whilst Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The paper here gives an extract of a private letter from Dover, stating some of the scenes in that town. The writer says—

Dr. Ridgely was endeavoring to get an opportunity for two of his Irish laborers to vote, and in the melee, the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets. They claim the men were brought here to see that the Union men, as they call themselves, had fair play and be allowed to vote; but everybody knew that they came to intimidate and bully us into their infernal Abolitionism. But for the shameful fact that our State was degraded by the introduction of New York soldiers, caused by our own people, we could have carried the State by 1,500 to 2,000. The wonder is that we did anything. Just think of it; at several of the voting places, soldiers forming a line at the window on each side, with pointed bayonets, through which red white men, who love the Constitution of their fathers, must pass, else not vote at all. And this free America! Oh, how I blush to chronicle the fact!

The Philadelphia paper rebukes such shameful high-handed outrages with the elective rights of a free people, and says—

We have not the heart to continue the catalogue of outrages on the loyal, constitutional Democrats of our little sister State. The object of this military interference is transparent. A desperate attempt by the friends of the Administration to force the election as to impose upon the people of the more Northern States the proscriptive idea that a conservative border State supports the Administration in its emancipation and Abolition policy.

So, too, was the election in Missouri.

The Missouri Republican, a Federal paper, admits this when it says:

In reference to the Congressional delegation, those who have a fancy for such things may undertake to fit their political status. Four were really elected by the military.

This is certainly freedom with a vengeance. Lincoln seems determined to crush out what little liberty there is left in the North. The people of the "free" States at the present time have less rights than the Neapolitan did under the tyrannical King Bomba.

Mirth and Gaity in the Yankee Capitol.

Notwithstanding the sufferings and miseries of the country, the Yankee capital is drunk with mirth and gaiety. A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says:

Washington is just now lively beyond all precedent. Three theatres, two circuses, and two hybrid places of amusement known respectively at Canterbury and Olympic Hall, besides a dozen smaller places of enjoyment, are in full blast, and are nightly jammed to repletion. Hacks by the hundreds, filled with pleasure-seeking parties, are incessantly dashing hither and thither; gaily dressed equestrians cavort about the avenues, and dense crowds of happy, richly dressed pedestrians throng the sidewalks at all hours. The skeleton in our national closet isn't suspected of existence in this section; the gigantic war affects people as little as if it were being waged between the Hottentots and Sonambulians.

The treasurable Barnum is also here lecturing on Sunday, in the Capital grounds, upon temperance, and on other days exchanging views of Commodore Nut, Tom Thumb, grizzly bears, etc., for the quarters and halves of the citizens, in which transaction he, as usual, gets much the best of the bargain. Just now there is a more interesting newspaper war raging between him and Nixon, the proprietor of a rival circus in which Barnum is, as usual, ahead, and has shown that, in the use of abuse, he is by far the biggest blackguard of the two.

Maggs Mitchell, at Ford's theatre, on Tenth street, has drawn crowded houses for six consecutive weeks, and in addition has turned the heads of half the society shoulder-straps in Washington. Nightly the stage is flooded with bouquet, and frequently with more substantial evidences of admiration, until the green bonds of Washington and the pockets of her admirers are shown, usually empty. And thus we go—a gay and festive community.

The YANKEE IRON-CLAD NAVY.—The Cincinnati *Times* has the following notice of the Yankee navy:

Our iron-clad navy does not advance as rapidly toward completion as the public expectation and desire demand. In July last we were promised the completion of some fourteen or fifteen by the 1st of October, but so far only four or five of the new monitors have been launched, and none as yet completed for service, though on the Western waters there are nine or ten iron-clad gunboats which are doing good service. When all of this description now building are completed, there will be fifty-one iron-clad steamers added to our navy, ranging from 500, nearly half the number being over 1,000 tons. They are armed respectively with from 18 guns down to 2, the ironclads having the highest number of guns of any iron-clad ship in our service. Those carrying two guns only have them of the greatest calibre—such as no other naval war vessels carry. Twenty-seven of these vessels are for ocean service, and though the navy of France is building a much larger number, yet it is doubtful if they will be of a more effective character than our own. As some half a dozen of these formidable batteries must be nearly completed, we may expect soon to hear of their active operations against the few fortifications on the coast still in the possession of the rebels. The forts seized by the rebels in the early days of rebellion, still floating the flag, are those at Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington, N.C. Before the winter sets in they should all have the stars and stripes flying over them, recaptured by our iron-clad navy.

The YANKEES AND THE NEGROES.—The Fayetteville Observer mentions an incident to show the love of the Yankees for the negro. Quite a party of woolly heads stole a boat and went off in one of the blockading fleet, lying below Wilmington. They were seen to mount the sides of the blockade. A day or two afterwards their bodies were washed ashore on the sound. The supposition is, for nothing positive is known, that the Yankees turned them adrift because of their coming from where yellow fever was prevailing. It is said that there were fifteen of them.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.—Judge Charles J. Jenkins, is elected Confederate States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Toombs. Since that resignation and to the present time, the vacancy has been filled pro tempore, by Senator Lewis, on the appointment of Gov. Brown. Judge Jenkins as a politician, belonged to the old Whig school, and enjoyed a national reputation. He was tendered, we believe, a position in Fillmore's cabinet but declined it.

As Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Judge Jenkins delivered its recent decision in favor of what is known as the Conscription Law.

Brandy! Brandy!

2,000 gallons Pure Pease and Apply Brandy. Also a few barrels Old Whiskey. For sale by ALBRIGHT & BROWN, Graham, N. C.

Nov 15—75¢

Exchange Notice, No. 3.

RICHMOND, Nov 11, 1862.

1. All Confederate Officers and Men, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland, at any time from the beginning of the war to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate Officers and Men, who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James River, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate Officers and Men, who have been delivered at Vickburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ORDERS.

Orders from the trade and public generally, are respectfully solicited, as we are confident in our ability to please the most fastidious. Orders promptly filled.

J. H. STEVENS,

W. H. SCHUTT,

J. A. MCLEAN.

Oct 25, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

I will sell at the late residence of Patrick J. Lowrie, dec'd, on Wednesday the 26th instant, the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedsteads, Table Ware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one good One-horse Wagon and Harness, and the balance of his stock of Books.

The House and Lot of said deceased will be sold, at the same time and place, until January, 1864.

Terms made known on day of sale.

LOUISA J. LOWRIE, Exec'trix.

Nov. 4—18.

ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic,

Tenn. & Ohio Rail Road, on the 13th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all subscriptions of Stock heretofore made to the Atlanta, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road Company, which have not been paid, or which have not been made to pay the balance due, are hereby declared forfeited to the use and benefit of the Company, including all payments made on the same, excepting the sum of \$100,000, which is provided all assessments on said Stock are not paid by the 15th of October next.

Resolved, That suit be instituted against all other solvent Stockholders, and all others failing to pay the amount due.

Resolved, That the reduced rates for passengers returning same day are hereby abolished.

M. L. WEISTON, Treasurer.

Sept. 15, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

Having administered on the Estate of Stephen D. Smith, those indebted to him will please come forward and make settlement and those having claims against him will present them immediately, or this notice will be plead at their bar of their recovery.

R. ORMOND, Adm'r.

Nov 15, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Charlotte Gas Light Co. will be at the Branch Bank of N. C. on the 1st Wednesday of November inst.

A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be before the meeting.

JAS. H. CARSON, Pres't.

Nov. 6—'62—tf

NOTICE.

Person holding claims against this Department for Medicinal Herbs, Barks and Roots, delivered on or before August 2nd, 1862, will present them at the Post Office, 10th & Main, 1862, or otherwise they will not be paid.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, Medical Purveyor's Office, Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 5—'62

NOTICE.

Received for Southern Express, Gentleman's & Ladies' Camisoles, Suits, West End Collars, Daily-expecting White and Green colored shirts.

For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Aug. 1, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session to incorporate a Toll Bridge, near Yeoville, Gaston County, N. C.

CALEB RHODES.

Nov. 19, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

The application for incorporation of a Toll Bridge, near Yeoville, Gaston County, N. C.

K. M. SCOTTFIELD.

Oct. 1, 1862—tf

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Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

NOTICE.

OFFICER OF M. H. R. CO.

COURT HOUSE, Sept. 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to citizens and others interested that the tariff of freight rates on the Rutherford, Charlotte and Gaston Rail Roads will be raised twenty-five per cent, on and after the first day of October.

T. J. SUMNER, Eng'r & Capt.

Sept. 26, 1862—tf

ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE TRAINING on this road, and all the roads leading thereto, will be open to all traffic, for which the rates will be paid, unless in Charlotte or at the Factory.

E. HURLBURG, Gen'l Sup't.

Oct. 3, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

Passenger Master required in all cases, without exception to purchase tickets, where there are no agents, and also to furnish information concerning the company's gauge change for the year.

An omission to do either subjects the party to a fine of \$100.00 per day.

V. A. MCGEE,

Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, Oct. 21, 1862.

NOTICE.

SEALING AND MASONRY.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

OF THE.

Best Material and Workmanship.

Particular attention paid to LADIES'

SHOES.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

J. J. SNEAD,

Nux door to the Barber Shop.

Nov. 5—1m

NOTICE.

Shoes! Shoes!

LESS THAN TRADE PRICE.

I AM ready to sell SHOES, good make, pegged, at the following prices:

No. 2, per pair, \$2.00

No. 3, per pair, 3.00

No. 4, per pair, 4.00

THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

DAILY BULLETIN (per number) \$1.00.
WEEKLY BULLETIN (per number) \$1.00.
DAWSON JOURNAL (per number) \$1.00.

CHARLOTTE.

Monday Morning, Nov. 24, '62.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

Monday—Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Miller.
Tuesday—Mrs. John Brown and Mrs. Young.
Wednesday—Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Carson.
Thursday—Mrs. C. C. Lee and Mrs. Capt. Lowe.
Friday—Mrs. Overman and Miss Fatty Watson.

News.

Under our Telegraphic news head will be found highly interesting news from Fredericksburg, from Charleston and from Savannah.

Perhaps in the edition in which this paragraph will appear is put to press, we will have learned that a bloody battle has been fought at one if not two of the places named.

By the train which arrived last evening from Columbia, we received information that heavy cannonading was heard soon after the passenger train left Charleston on Saturday, which appeared to come from the entrance to the harbor of Charleston.

Henry Clay on the Declaration of Independence.

In a speech "On Slavery and Abolition," delivered at Richmond, Indiana, October 1, 1842, (see Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, by Mallory, vol. 2, p. 597,) Henry Clay said :

"The Declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delineations of the United States. In most of them slavery existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe that, in making that Declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any of the thirteen States entertain such a design, or expectation? To impinge such a secret and unavowed purpose would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council, a fraud upon the Confederacy of the revolution; a fraud upon the union of those States whose Constitution not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until 1808. And I am bold to say, that if the doctrines of ultra political Abolitionists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious independence would never have been achieved—never!"

A Proper Move.

The following is the bill offered in the House of Commons, by Mr. Harris, of Caraburra, to continue the prohibition Ordinance of the Convention. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we doubt not but this or a similar bill will be passed.

A bill to continue the Ordinance of the Convention prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, from the 15th of April to the 1st of January 1863.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance of the Convention prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain shall continue in full force and effect till the 1st day of January, 1863.

A writer in the Mobile Register recommends as a means of protection to the public against speculators and extortioners in that city, that the Board of Aldermen should loan to the "Supply Association" from three to four hundred thousand dollars. With such a capital, says the writer, the association which has already done much good in these hard times, "would be able to make purchases and sales on such a scale that it would interfere very seriously with speculations and extortions. This plan would no doubt soon be adopted in other cities, and by and with the mutual help among the different associations we would have our necessities, if not cheap, at least at more reasonable prices."

Hon. John Bell was in Rome, Ga., for several days last week, in search of a place for his son-in-law, who is on his way to Rome with his family.

The British Consul at Charleston writes a letter to the Foreign Office concerning Cotton prospects, in which he estimates the whole stock of Cotton in America, from care and inquiry, at about 4,000,000 bales, including the present year's crop.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, now in exile, expressed very confident expectations of an early peace, founded on the late Northern elections, the condition of Northern finances, the sinking credit of the Northern Government, and the necessities of the world for our cotton.

It is reported confidently that, in a place not two hundred miles from Savannah, a lot of 1,000 pairs of shoes was offered to a Government agent, but rejected because they were one-half inch lower than the red tape regulations. Of course our soldiers will prefer going without shoes to wearing any but the regulation style.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.—It seems that the proposed Federal expedition to Texas is to be exclusively a Yankee enterprise. The force is made up from the New England States, and will be commanded by a Yankee General—Banks. We observe that he has been spending some days in Boston, where he was received by the Governor of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. Yankee opinion will be pitched against Texas during.

ALBENS.

For the Daily Bulletin.

Mr. Editor: It is hard for those who are accustomed to contemplate the unhappy state of affairs of the country from a patriotic stand point, to be brought to realize that there are so many opposing the blessings of Government who share all its responsibilities, and are unwilling to bear any of the burdens the present exigencies necessarily impose. This is particularly true of our native people in some contemptible instances, and true to an extent that should no longer be tolerated, with regard to several foreigners in your midst. Your correspondent will name no one, his purpose being simply to call the attention of the "good men and true" to the shameless fact, that in their community they not only tolerate but patronize aliens to the commonwealth of the Confederacy—yea, sir, they are paying tribute to foreign masters by pandering to avariciousness and helping their subjects to grow rich, although it may be the gain they accumulate is derived from the heart's blood of the wives and children of patriots and loyal citizens.

These individuals settled years ago in the bosom of the sunny South—the home of brave hearts and strong arms and the birthplace of generous hospitality—as refugees from oppression abroad. We have invariably treated them bitterly as our fellow citizens, for they have pursued their daily as well as nightly vocations in peace and with profit, although an adorer whose bite is mortal lay hidden within the circle of their operations, and who, since their coming amongst us have held and enjoyed in common with us all the privileges and blessings of democratic institutions. Do they show any gratitude? Not they—none for the refuge, the protection, the haven that was afforded them within the arms and upon the devoted soil of the South. Have they forgotten so soon that when they were being hunted like so many wild beasts by the infuriated Knew Nethings, a few years ago, that it was her strong arm that struck the death blow to that unholy crusade against them? They have not only ingratiously forgotten all this, but became our enemies; for it is an axiom of universal truth and application, that "he that is not for us is against us." Even now, when the country of their adoption is bleeding at every pore—when that overwrought army sent within their borders will inevitably be that which overtook those of the British tyrants which were landed on our coast to live on our territories, the chains of slavery.

It teaches that the arms of the North may meet with occasional triumph; but may win a few cities and devastate a few fields; but the Southern mother and tender children of their peaceful and quiet homes, may here and there incite servile insurrections, but success like those will only provoke the wrath of Heaven, and raise up "Armies."

It teaches that at last, after one, three, seven or ten years shall have passed away; after our armies shall have vanished before the utter long aim of the Southern rifle, the irresistible charges of Southern cavalry, and the terrible ravages of a Southern climate; after myriads of Northern homes have been made desolate, and poverty and distress shall begin to stalk about in the streets of our cities and villages, then the hearts of our people will yearn for peace and the peace will come.

It teaches that the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, and that the North will be compelled at last to grant that which, in accordance with the spirit of American liberty, it should promptly and cheerfully concede.

Such are the teachings of the "stern logic of events." We put them upon record, and invite all who read this article to remember predictions founded upon them. The authority of the Federal Government will never again be established within the limits of the seceded States. The people of these States will never again recognize that authority voluntarily, nor can they be compelled to do so by force.

Starting.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday contains the following:

As our brethren of the press occasionally indulge in circular intimations of grave and mysterious import, we deem it not incompatible with the public service, and with the reserve becoming the press, to state that something will happen before Christmas.

The truth is, that instead of putting money in their till and pockets, the lion's skin should be torn from their recreant limbs, a whip of scorpions to be put in the hand of every relative of the brave boys in the field; to lash the rascals out of the land.

"To fight in a just cause, or for country's safety, is the best office of the best of men; And to decline when these motives urge, Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness."

MUMFORD.

Valley Home, Nov. 20, 1862.

Incidents.

Mr. Editor: On a recent trip to Virginia, after a wounded soldier, a pleasing incident occurred at Henderson, N. C. As the cars stopped, milk and various edibles were sent in for the hungry and wearied soldiers. At Hillsboro, long after night fall, a lady with two lovely daughters, (Mrs. C. S. C. of Hillsboro,) with servants, entered the cars and made their way from rear to rear, distributing to the sick and wounded soldiers cordial, wine, sandwiches and milk in great profusion.

How the Alabama Left England.

The owners of the steamer Alabama gave bonds in the sum of £30,000 that she would not leave British waters until she had a regular clearance, and was then allowed to go to sea on a trial trip (t), fully provisioned and manned, after having previously been received that the abolitionists have roared some distance. From these movements it is difficult to conjecture whether they mediate an attack upon Pemberton's army or not. It is certain they have advanced their forces from Jackson and Bolivar and a portion of those at Corinth to La Grange and Grand Junction. At the latter place Grant has established his headquarters.

GENERAL.—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal, of the 33 instant, an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Wisconsin) Courier, a Federal Journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens in Missouri by order of Gen. McNeill of the U. S. Army. You will communicate by flag of truce with Federal officers commanding that department and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of McNeill to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand be not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

Signed JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MOBILE, Nov. 21—1862.

EQUITY LAND SALES.

In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made for partition among the heirs at law of the late James Longenbach, dec'd, I will sell in the public square of Charlotte, on the 22d day of December, 1862, to the highest bidder executing bond with approved security, on a credit of six months with interest from sale, the following real estate, to-wit:

A valuable front lot on Tryon street, two doors from the Mansion house, in Charlotte, containing one-half acre and running back one-hundred and thirty-five feet, embracing a good two-story Brick build-ing containing six rooms, with a good kitchen, stable, ice-house, &c., making it a fine first rate business stand.

Also, 500 acres, more or less, of first rate farming land, lying on the South Fork of the Catawba river, in Gaston county, 12 miles west of Charlotte, embracing an excellent barn and other good out-buildings, about one-third of it being under a high state of cultivation, and the balance heavily timbered, and the whole well watered with good springs of fresh, cool water, well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, cotton, &c.

A. G. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

Any further information may be obtained from Edward Longenbach, living at Longenbach.

Weekly Columbia Guardian and the Chester Standard copy, till day of sale, will be sold at the same price as the paper.

Look for A. BAKER.—The New York Herald says: Major General Hunter has been assigned to the Department of the Carolinas, and will leave in a few days for that. He has succeeded, as the Northern papers, in getting all he wants, and when he comes back will be a friend.

YANKEE PROPHETIC SWIFT.

We reprint from the *Editor of the Democrat* of May 1851, the following remarkably prophetic article—remarkable as much for the latitude term which it gives as well as for what it says:

The final fulfillment of all the predictions of Democratic speakers and writers, as to what would take place in our beloved country in the event of a sectional triumph in the election of a President, need not be attributed to any gift of prophecy, it is the result of the stern logic of events. Poorly read in the history of Government, and a poor student of human nature, must he be who, in the face of the warfare which the Black Republican party has been for years waging upon the interests of the South, could not have foreseen the disruption of the Union, and the disasters that might attend the disruption.

Now that we have entered upon the civil war, let those who hold the story of the future appeal to that same "stern logic of events." What does it teach? We speak by its instruction.

It teaches that, if Abraham Lincoln shall persist in attempting to carry out the policy indicated in his reply to the Virginia Commissioners, the fifteen slave States, numbering more than 12,000,000 of people, will unite in a common cause of defending their freedom and honor.

It teaches that every man within their limits capable of wielding a sword or laying a rifle, will take the field, determined to avenge their revolutionary fathers of old, to repel the invader or die in the attempt.

It teaches that sooner or later, the fate of every Northern army sent within their borders will inevitably be that which overtook those of the British tyrants which were landed on our coast to live on our territories.

It teaches that the arms of the North may meet with occasional triumph; but may win a few cities and devastate a few fields; but the Southern mother and tender children of their peaceful and quiet homes, may here and there incite servile insurrections, but success like those will only provoke the wrath of Heaven, and raise up "Armies."

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It teaches that the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, and that the North will be compelled at last to grant that which, in accordance with the spirit of American liberty, it should promptly and cheerfully concede.

Such are the teachings of the "stern logic of events." We put them upon record, and invite all who read this article to remember predictions founded upon them. The authority of the Federal Government will never again be established within the limits of the seceded States.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fredericksburg.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

A telegram received late last night from Fredericksburg states that the object of Patriotic's mission under a flag of truce, from the Abolition army, and to demand the surrender of Fredericksburg and to inform Gen. Lee that if he was not surrendered or vacated by 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, it would be shelled and bombarded.

WE ARE READY!

A CASH!

I beg to return my thanks to the Ladies and Gentleman of Charlotte for their kind patronage during my stay, likewise to Mrs. Osborne for the use of her Piano, the Pres. Mr. Wasserman and others.

HARRY MACARTHUR,

Rebel Minister.

RECEIVED.

AT AUCTION.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.

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